Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in locating a plant. The remainder of the report takes up by counties the results of field work and contains maps of limestone and clay areas with analyses of samples from them.

In the eastern part of the states metamorphic limestones of doubtful age are found only as erosion remnants surrounded by basalts and granites. Deposits of economic importance are limited to four counties. Very little stone approaching natural cement rock is found in the state. The analyses show the limestones to be low in magnesia and silica. The latter probably averages less than 5 per cent. Analyses of adjacent clay and shale deposits are given in each case, and some estimate can be made of the possibility of proper mixtures for Portland ratios.

In western Washington sedimentary rocks predominate, but limestone is limited to a few localities in the north. Its quality is very similar to that farther east.

Taking the state as a whole, localities in which limestone and clay or shale outcrop in close proximity and favorably situated relative to transportation are few. At the time the report was published, five plants were in operation and two under construction.

W. B. W.

The Road and Concrete Materials of Iowa. By S. W. BEYER and H. F. WRIGHT. Iowa Geological Survey, Annual Report, 1913. Pp. 33-685, figs. 65, pls. 63, tables 8, maps 2.

Great development in road-building and concrete construction has led to widespread search for materials during the last decade, and justifies detailed examinations by the states of such resources. This report takes up by counties the character, amount, and availability of these materials over the entire state. Some reference is made to all the more important localities, but the records are more complete for the counties poorer in such materials than for those richly supplied.

Nearly three-fourths of the counties in the state have deposits of sand and gravel of economic importance. Gravels of two interglacial epochs are of considerable value. The Aftonian gravel is worked only in southwestern Iowa, because elsewhere it is too deeply buried. The type of locality for Aftonian is in Union County. The Buchanan gravel is available in the northeastern part of the state and is second only to the post-Wisconsin gravels as a source of road and concrete materials. It is found chiefly as a valley phase of outwash and the type locality is in Buchanan County.

Throughout the state the principal supplies are found in recent deposits in beds and terraces of the larger streams. Exceptions are found, but in general those counties crossed by drainage lines leading from the drift area have important deposits. The Mississippi River floodplain supplies the eastern tier of counties with much sand and some gravel, but similar deposits of the Missouri are more often charged with silt. In the area reached by the Wisconsin ice sheet, extensive deposits of sand and gravel are available in kames and eskers in addition to recent stream deposits.

Stone suitable for road and concrete work is limited to the eastern part of the state. In the west neither the argillaceous limestones of Pennsylvanian age nor the loosely cemented Cretaceous sandstones made good road materials. In the east and northeast, limestones are available, ranging in age from Ordovician to Mississippian. In many localities stone is not available on account of the heavy overburden of drift. Counties along the Mississippi River and its larger tributaries furnish the most favorable quarry sites.

A valuable feature of this report is found in the tables. They are compiled from data furnished by experiments on various properties important in road materials. Standard tests on cementing value, toughness, and hardness show a wide range of values. Good cementing properties may be associated with poor wearing properties or vice versa. Inferior hardness may decrease the value of materials excellent in other respects. These results show the necessity of thorough testing before final selection.

W. B. W.

Geology of the Pitchblende Ores of Colorado. By Edson S. Bastin. Prof. Paper, U.S. Geol. Survey, No. 90-A. Shorter Contributions to General Geology, March 17, 1914. Pp. 5, pls. 2.

The sources of uranium in the United States are given and the principal foreign occurrences of pitchblende (a complex uranate of variable composition) briefly described. Quartz Hill, which is near Central City, Gilpin County, Colorado, is "not only the one important locality in the United States where pitchblende occurs in mineral veins but one of the few in the world."

The oldest rocks of the area are included in the pre-Cambrian Idaho formation, which is mainly a quartz-mica schist. Pre-Cambrian granites